

Veronese curves and webs Interpolation

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Abstract

In this paper, we review basic results, essentially due to J. Turiel, concerning the link between classical multidimensional webs and Veronese webs.

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1 Introduction.

In this survey, we will be interested in Veronese webs (particular case of one parameter families of foliations), as defined by [10, 20], and ordinary webs (finite families of foliations in general position), as defined by Blaschke, Akivis and Goldberg [3, 4, 1, 2, 12]. If we look the literature about webs, these two domains were developed apparently independently. Our main goal is to establish the link between the two domains.

1.1 Classical webs.

Definition 1.1 *A k -web of codimension c over a manifold V is a family of k foliations $\mathfrak{F}_1, \mathfrak{F}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{F}_k$ of V , all of codimension c , in “general position”. This last condition means that, if we denote by $\mathfrak{F}_i(m)$ the tangent plane to \mathfrak{F}_i at the point m (the contact element to \mathfrak{F}_i at m), then the c -codimensional subspaces $\mathfrak{F}_1(m), \mathfrak{F}_2(m), \dots, \mathfrak{F}_k(m)$ of $T_m V$ are in general position (as transverse as possible).*

Classical examples are k -webs of \mathbb{R}^2 , i.e. systems of k families of curves in a plane. We will call simply **3-web** any 3-web of codimension c on a $2c$ -dimensional manifold. General position means here that we have $\mathfrak{F}_i(m) \cap \mathfrak{F}_j(m) = \{0\}$ for $i \neq j$ and at any m . These webs are related to binary laws: if $(x, y) \mapsto x \circ y$ is a smooth binary law on the manifold M , then we can

associate the three foliations $x = C^{st}, y = C^{st}$ et $x \circ y = C^{st}$ on $M \times M$; with further hypotheses, this gives a 3-web (for example if $x \circ y$ is a Lie group law...). The 3-web were intensively investigated in [1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 11, 13].

More generally a $(p+1)$ -**web** will be a $(p+1)$ -web of codimension c on a manifold of dimension pc . Here general position means that, for all $m \in V$, we have

$$\mathfrak{F}_1(m) \cap \cdots \cap \mathfrak{F}_{i-1}(m) \cap \mathfrak{F}_{i+1}(m) \cap \cdots \cap \mathfrak{F}_{p+1}(m) = \{0\},$$

for any $i = 1, \dots, p+1$.

Remark 1.2 *A p -web of codimension c on a manifold of dimension pc is locally trivial, i.e. we can find local coordinates*

$$x_1^1, \dots, x_c^1, \dots, x_1^p, \dots, x_c^p$$

where \mathfrak{F}_i is given by the equations $\{x_1^i = C^{te}, \dots, x_c^i = C^{te}\}$. So the first webs which have an interesting local geometry are the above defined $(p+1)$ -webs.

1.2 Veronese webs.

Definition 1.3 *Let V be a real vector space of dimension $(n+1)$. A Veronese curve in the projective space $\mathbb{P}(V)$ is a map*

$$\gamma : \mathbb{P}^1 \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}V$$

which is the quotient of a map of the type

$$(x, y) \longmapsto x^n v_n + x^{n-1} y v_{n-1} + \cdots + y^n v_0$$

where (v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n) is a base in V .

Definition 1.4 [10, 16, 18] *A Veronese web of codimension c on a manifold V of dimension pc is a one parameter family of foliations $(\mathfrak{F}_t)_{t \in \mathbb{P}^1 \mathbb{R}}$ of codimension c on V such that, for all m in V , the contact element $\mathfrak{F}_t(m)$ is given by:*

$$\alpha_t^1 = 0, \dots, \alpha_t^c = 0$$

with

$$\alpha_t^i = \gamma_0^i + t \gamma_1^i + t^2 \gamma_2^i + \cdots + t^{p-1} \gamma_{p-1}^i$$

where $(\gamma_j^i)_{\substack{i=1, \dots, c \\ j=0, \dots, p-1}}$ form a local coframe; that is

$$\gamma_0^1, \dots, \gamma_{p-1}^1, \gamma_0^2, \dots, \gamma_{p-1}^2, \dots, \gamma_0^c, \dots, \gamma_{p-1}^c$$

are differential forms, defined in a neighborhood of m such that

$$\gamma_0^1(m), \dots, \gamma_{p-1}^1(m), \dots, \gamma_0^c(m), \dots, \gamma_{p-1}^c(m)$$

is a basis of $T_m^* V$.

Gelfand and Zakharevich [10] defined Veronese webs of codim 1 ($c = 1$) and the notion was generalized by A. Panasyuk and J. Turiel. In the sequel, we will sketch the way these notions appeared.

In the bihamiltonian “mechanic”, we study pencil of Poisson structures $\Pi_0 + t\Pi_\infty$ over a manifold W . This means that ([10]) $\Pi_t = \Pi_0 + t\Pi_\infty$ are Poisson structures for all t and Π_∞ is also a Poisson structure. It is equivalent to say that Π_0 and Π_∞ are Poisson structures with $[\Pi_0, \Pi_\infty] = 0$ ($[\cdot, \cdot]$ is the so called Schouten bracket); in that case we say that Π_0 and Π_∞ are “compatible”.

For some time it was believed that any integrable Hamiltonian system was a bihamiltonian system, i.e. that there exist a second Poisson structure compatible with the Poisson structure related to the initial symplectic structure, which should be invariant by the Hamiltonian field. The correct idea is that, any bihamiltonian system is integrable but R. Brouzet [6] has shown that the former belief was wrong. Nevertheless the classical integrable systems are all bihamiltonians.

J. Turiel [21] has classified the pairs of compatible Poisson structures (Π_0, Π_∞) with Π_0 symplectic (here we are in an even dimensional situation). On the other hand I. Gelfand and I. Zakharevich were the first to investigate the odd dimensional case. Precisely they consider a pencil

$$\Pi_t = \Pi_0 + t\Pi_\infty$$

on a $2p-1$ -dimensional manifold such that Π_t is, for all t , of maximum rank $(2p-2)$. The symplectic foliation \mathfrak{F}_t of Π_t is then of codimension 1 and locally given by the zeroes of a form α_t . It is not yet a Veronese foliation in the sense of definition 1.4, but we will explain hereafter that it is the case up to a quotient.

In fact we have the following local models

$$\Pi_0(m) = e_1 \wedge f_1 + e_2 \wedge f_2 + \cdots + e_{p-1} \wedge f_{p-1}$$

$$\Pi_\infty(m) = f_1 \wedge e_1 + f_2 \wedge e_3 + \cdots + f_{p-1} \wedge e_p$$

where $e_1, \dots, e_p, f_1, \dots, f_{p-1}$ is a well chosen base of $T_m V$; denote by $e_1^*, \dots, e_p^*, f_1^*, \dots, f_{p-1}^*$ the dual base of $T_m^* V$. The distribution $\mathfrak{F}_t(m)$ is the symplectic foliation of

$$\Pi_t(m) = e_1 \wedge f_1 + e_2 \wedge f_2 + \cdots + e_{p-1} \wedge f_{p-1} + t(f_1 \wedge e_1 + f_2 \wedge e_3 + \cdots + f_{p-1} \wedge e_p).$$

It is easy to see that the distribution annihilates the form

$$\beta_t = e_p^* + t e_{p-1}^* + \cdots + t^{p-1} e_1^*.$$

and that $\mathfrak{F}_t(m)$ contains $\langle f_1, \dots, f_{p-1} \rangle$.

Take a submanifold V of dimension p transverse to $\langle f_1, \dots, f_{p-1} \rangle$, the traces of \mathfrak{F}_t on V form a Veronese web of codim 1 defined by:

$$\alpha_t = e_p^* + te_{p-1}^* + \dots + t^{p-1}e_1^*.$$

The theory initiated by Gelfand-Zakharevitch and ended by J. Turiel says that the local invariants of the pair (Π_0, Π_∞) are the local invariants of this Veronese foliation restricted to V . Latter the pairs (Π_0, Π_∞) such that Π_t is of constant corank $c > 1$ where investigated and, by the use of the same method, one obtain Veronese webs in the sense of definition 1.4.

2 Link between $(p + 1)$ -webs and Veronese webs.

Let $(\mathfrak{F}_t)_t$ be a Veronese web of codimension c over the pc -dimensional manifold V . Assume that t_1, \dots, t_{p+1} are two by two distinct then $(\mathfrak{F}_{t_i})_{i=1, \dots, p+1}$ gives a $(p + 1)$ -web: In fact (\mathfrak{F}_{t_i}) is locally given by

$$\alpha_{t_i}^1 = 0, \dots, \alpha_{t_i}^c = 0,$$

with

$$\alpha_t^i = \gamma_0^i + \gamma_1^i t + \dots + \gamma_{p-1}^i t^{p-1}.$$

Since

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & t_{i_1} & \dots & t_{i_1}^{p-1} \\ 1 & t_{i_2} & \dots & t_{i_2}^{p-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & t_{i_p} & \dots & t_{i_p}^{p-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

is a Van Der Monde determinant, it is clear that:

$$\alpha_{t_{i_1}}^1, \dots, \alpha_{t_{i_1}}^c, \dots, \alpha_{t_{i_p}}^1, \dots, \alpha_{t_{i_p}}^c$$

form a base of T^*V for all i_1, \dots, i_p , two by two distinct with $\{i_1, \dots, i_p\} \subset \{1, \dots, p + 1\}$, therefore we have the condition of general position.

The most difficult problem is the passage from the $(p + 1)$ -webs to Veronese webs. We have a problem of *interpolation* of $(\mathfrak{F}_i)_{i=1, \dots, p+1}$ to a curve $(\mathfrak{F}_t)_{t \in \mathbb{P}^1 \mathbb{R}}$ having good properties. We decompose this into two problems.

- **Algebraic interpolation:** Given $p+1$ subspaces of codimension c in a pc -dimensional vector space V in general position, find a natural curve of subspaces of codimension c in V passing through the given $p + 1$ subspaces. It is a problem in $G_c(V)$ the Grassmannian of subspaces of codimension c in V . Let us assume that this problem has a unique solution. Given $p + 1$ distributions of codimension c on a manifold of dimension pc there would exist a natural method to interpolate these $p + 1$ distributions $\mathfrak{F}_1, \mathfrak{F}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{F}_{p+1}$ in a curve \mathfrak{F}_t of distributions.

- **Integrability:** Under which condition these distributions are integrable? For example, is the integrability of $\mathfrak{F}_1, \mathfrak{F}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{F}_{p+1}$ sufficient to guaranty that of \mathfrak{F}_t for all t ?

In the next sections we will investigate these questions.

3 Interpolation of a finite family of subspaces.

Let V be a vector space and $G_c(V)$ the Grassmannian of his codimension c subspaces. We put $N = \dim V - c$ and denote by $S_c(V)$ the open subset of V^N formed by N -uples of linearly independent vectors of V . Let $\beta : \mathbb{P}^1\mathbb{R} \longrightarrow G_c(V)$; it is said to be a degree q curve if it pulls back as:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\beta} : \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus 0 &\longrightarrow S_c(V) \\ \hat{\beta}(x, y) &= (\beta_1(x, y), \dots, \beta_N(x, y)),\end{aligned}$$

where β_i has the form

$$\beta_i = \sum_j \beta_i^j(x, y) e_j,$$

$(e_j)_j$ is a basis of V and β_i^j are homogeneous polynomials of degree q ; we have the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus 0 & \xrightarrow{\hat{\beta}} & S_c(V) \\ P \downarrow & & \downarrow P \\ \mathbb{P}^1\mathbb{R} & \xrightarrow{\beta} & G_c(V)\end{array}$$

where P are canonical projections ($P(v_1, \dots, v_n) = \langle v_1, \dots, v_n \rangle$).

Let F_1, \dots, F_{p+1} be given points of $G_c(V)$; we will say that $\beta : \mathbb{P}^1\mathbb{R} \longrightarrow G_c(V)$ is a **minimal interpolation** of (F_1, \dots, F_{p+1}) if β is a curve of minimal degree q passing through F_1, \dots, F_{p+1} .

It is a difficult problem to find such minimal interpolation and see if they are unique: in general it is wrong. Furthermore these curves are not independent of the choice of the **parametrization**: the sequences of t_i such that $\beta(t_i) = F_i$. In the sequel we will show that there are unique minimal interpolations in two important cases:

- the case where $\dim V = pc$ ($\dim F_i = (p-1)c$)
- the case where $\dim V = pN$ ($\dim F_i = N$).

In the first case the minimal interpolations are **pencils**, i.e. degree 1 curves, of c -codimensional subspaces; in the second case we recover Veronese curves and their generalization. Moreover these cases are dual to each other.

3.1 Pencils interpolations.

In this paragraph we deal with a family F_1, \dots, F_{p+1} of c -codimensional subspaces of the pc -dimensional vector space V . We suppose that this family is in general position: this means that, for every i , we have $F_1 \cap \dots \cap F_{i-1} \cap F_{i+1} \cap \dots \cap F_{p+1} = \{0\}$.

Fix a system of linear coordinates $(x_1^1, \dots, x_1^c; x_2^1, \dots, x_2^c; \dots; x_p^1, \dots, x_p^c)$ such that the equations of F_i are $x_i^1 = 0, \dots, x_i^c = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, p$, and F_{p+1} has equations $\sum_i x_i^1 = 0, \dots, \sum_i x_i^c = 0$. We denote by

$$(e_1^1, \dots, e_1^c; e_2^1, \dots, e_2^c; \dots; e_p^1, \dots, e_p^c)$$

the corresponding basis.

We fix also a system t_1, \dots, t_p of two by two different real numbers.

A pencil of c -dimensional subspaces is a degree 1 curve β of c -dimensional subspace of V : this means that β pulls back as a curve $\hat{\beta}: \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus 0 \rightarrow S_c(V)$ with $\hat{\beta}(x, y) = (xa^1 + yb^1, \dots, xa^{(p-1)c} + yb^{(p-1)c})$, where a^j and b^j are vectors of V . With the identification $t \equiv [t : 1]$, we can write $\beta(t) = (G - t\text{Id})\beta(\infty)$, where $\beta(\infty)$ is the space generated by the a^j and $G: V \rightarrow V$ is any linear map such that $G(a^j) = -b^j$ for every j .

We want to interpolate the F_i by such a pencil. More precisely, we want a pencil β with $\beta(t_i) = F_i$, for $i = 1, \dots, p$ and $\beta(\infty) = F_{p+1}$. A simple solution is obtained by choosing G such that $G(e_i^j) = t_i e_i^j$ for every $i = 1, \dots, p$ and $j = 1, \dots, c$: we have

$$\beta(\infty) = \langle e_p^j - e_k^j; k = 1, \dots, p-1; j = 1, \dots, c \rangle,$$

then

$$\beta(t) = \langle (t_p - t)e_p^j - (t_k - t)e_k^j; k = 1, \dots, p-1; j = 1, \dots, c \rangle, \quad (1)$$

and it is easy to see that $\beta(t_i)$ has equations $x_i^1 = 0, \dots, x_i^c = 0$.

In the sequel we will investigate the uniqueness of this pencil.

First we will suppose there is another linear map G' with $(G' - t_i \text{Id})(F_{p+1}) = F_i$ for every $i = 1, \dots, p$. Put

$$G'(e_p^j - e_k^j) := u_k^j = \sum_{r=1 \dots c, s=1 \dots p} a_{ks}^{jr} e_s^r.$$

Then equations $x_r^j(u_i^s - t_r(e_p^s - e_i^s)) = 0$ for every $s, j = 1, \dots, c, i = 1, \dots, p-1$ and $r = 1, \dots, p$, lead to

$$u_k^j = t_p e_p^j - t_i e_k^j$$

for every $j = 1, \dots, c$ and $k = 1, \dots, p-1$. So the pencil attached to G' is exactly β (the one attached to G).

We can remark that the difference $\Delta = G' - G$ is a linear mapping of V such that $\Delta(e_p^j - e_k^j) = 0$ for every j and k . So Δ is characterized by the fact that there are arbitrary vectors v^1, \dots, v^c of V with $\Delta(e_k^j) = v^j$, for every j and k . In particular we can always manage such that G' is invertible: if the t_i are all non zero, then G is invertible; if, for example, t_1 vanishes, we can choose $v^j = e_1^j$ for every j .

Next we remark that coordinates $(x_i^j)_{i=1, \dots, p}^{j=1, \dots, c}$ are unique up to a linear change of the form $(x_i^j)' = \sum_{s=1, \dots, c} a_s^j x_i^s$; this means that the matrix of this linear change is a $pr \times pr$ matrix which have only null terms except p diagonal $r \times r$ blocs all equal to $A = (a_s^r)_{r,s=1, \dots, p}$. This induces that β doesn't depend on the particular choice of the adapted coordinates x_i^j .

Finally we want to see how this interpolation depends on the parametrization, i.e. on the sequence t_1, \dots, t_p . First of all, remark that, if β is a pencil as above, then we can perform a projective transform on the parameter space $\mathbb{P}^1\mathbb{R}$ and we keep a pencil. This allows us to impose the values at three different points: this justifies a posteriori the particular choice of $\beta(\infty)$ in the preceding calculations. We could also have fixed two other values, for example $t_1 = 0$ and $t_2 = 1$ (imposing $\beta(0) = F_1$ and $\beta(1) = F_2$). The following lemma says that two pencils which interpolate F_1, \dots, F_{p+1} are the same if and only if the sequences of parameters $\tau_1, \dots, \tau_{p+1}$, where these pencils pass respectively at F_1, \dots, F_{p+1} , are the same up to a projective transformation of $\mathbb{P}^1\mathbb{R}$.

Lemma 3.1 *Let β and β' be two pencils, interpolating F_1, \dots, F_{p+1} , such that*

$$\beta(\infty) = \beta'(\infty) = F_{p+1}, \quad \beta(0) = \beta'(0) = F_1, \quad \beta(1) = \beta'(1) = F_2.$$

Let t_i and t'_i for $i = 3, \dots, p$ the values of the parameters such that $F_i = \beta(t_i) = \beta'(t'_i)$. Then β and β' have the same image $(\{\beta(t); t \in \mathbb{P}^1\mathbb{R}\} = \{\beta'(t); t \in \mathbb{P}^1\mathbb{R}\})$ if and only if $t_i = t'_i$ for every $i = 3, \dots, p$.

Proof The preceding calculations give the “if” part. To prove the converse we suppose that, for each $t \in \mathbb{P}^1\mathbb{R}$, there is $t' \in \mathbb{P}^1\mathbb{R}$, with

$$\beta(t) = \beta'(t').$$

Formula 1 gives

$$\begin{aligned} &< (t_p - t)e_p^j - (t_k - t)e_k^j; k = 1, \dots, p-1; j = 1, \dots, c > = \\ &< (t'_p - t')e_p^j - (t'_k - t')e_k^j; k = 1, \dots, p-1; j = 1, \dots, c >, \end{aligned}$$

for every t . From this we deduce equations

$$(t_p - t)(t'_k - t') = (t'_p - t')(t_k - t),$$

so relations

$$t' = t \frac{t'_p - t'_k}{t_p - t_k} + \frac{t_p t'_k - t'_p t_k}{t_p - t_k},$$

for $k = 1, \dots, p-1$. Then hypothesis $t_1 = t'_1$ and $t_2 = t'_2$ imply $t_k = t'_k$ for every k .

3.2 Veronese interpolations.

To each subspace F of the vector space V we associate its annihilator F° which is the subset of V^* formed by the linear forms on V which vanish on F . Now if β is an interpolation of the family of subspaces F_1, \dots, F_{p+1} of V , then β° , defined by $\beta^\circ(t) = (\beta(t))^\circ$, is an interpolation of the family of subspaces $F_1^\circ, \dots, F_{p+1}^\circ$.

Now suppose that V has dimension pN and the F_i have dimension N . Then F_i° have codimension $c := N$ and the preceding subsection gives pencil interpolations, in the general position cases, for $F_1^\circ, \dots, F_{p+1}^\circ$. Denote by γ such a pencil; we have (formula 1)

$$\gamma(t) = \langle (t_p - t)\alpha_p^j - (t_k - t)\alpha_k^j; k = 1, \dots, p-1; j = 1, \dots, c \rangle,$$

for a good basis $(\alpha_k^j)_{i,k}$ of V^* and a parametrization such that

$$\gamma(\infty) = F_{p+1}^\circ, \quad \gamma(t_i) = F_i^\circ$$

for $i = 1, \dots, p$. If $(e_k^j)_{i,k}$ is the dual basis to $(\alpha_k^j)_{i,k}$, we have

$$\gamma^\circ(t) = \langle \sum_{i=1}^p (t_1 - t) \cdots (t_{i-1} - t)(t_{i+1} - t) \cdots (t_p - t) e_i^j; j = 1, \dots, c \rangle.$$

So we get a degree $p-1$ interpolation of F_1, \dots, F_{p+1} . In the case where $N(=c) = 1$, we can prove that γ° gives a Veronese curve in $\mathbb{P}(V)$. For this reason we call these γ° **Veronese interpolations**, even in the case $N > 1$. Uniqueness properties of pencil interpolations translate into corresponding uniqueness properties for Veronese interpolations.

Example 3.2 For $p = 2$ a Veronese interpolation is also a pencil.

Example 3.3 For $p = 3$ and $N = 1$ a Veronese interpolation is a degree 2 curve in a projective plane: it is a conic. We recover that there are conics passing by four given points, and the lemma 3.1 is the generalization of the classical result which says that such a conic is characterized by the cross-ratio of these four points on the conic.

4 Integrability of distributions.

4.1 Distributions.

The results of the preceding section are purely algebraic but they pass to smooth distributions on manifolds. For example, when we have $(p + 1)$ smooth distributions $\mathfrak{F}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{F}_{p+1}$ of codimension c , in general position, on a **manifold** W of dimension pc , we can work point by point in each tangent space $T_m W$ to construct the distribution \mathfrak{F}_t which interpolate them. The uniqueness of this procedure ensures their smoothness. To be coherent with the vocabulary of our second section, we call these 1-parameter families of distribution **Veronese distributions**.

In the neighborhood \mathcal{U} of each point m we have a family of operators $G(m)$, depending smoothly on m , such that

$$\mathfrak{F}_t(m) = (G(m) - tI)\mathfrak{F}_\infty(m).$$

4.2 Integrability theorem.

In this subsection, we will give a short proof of the following theorem of A. Panasiuk ([15]).

Theorem 4.1 *Let $(\mathfrak{F}_t)_t$ be a Veronese distribution on a pc -dimensional manifold W . The distribution \mathfrak{F}_t is integrable for any t if and only if there exist $p + 2$ values of t for which \mathfrak{F}_t is integrable.*

This theorem is not evident in the covariant version, i.e. when we define distributions as zeroes of set of forms $\alpha^1(t), \dots, \alpha^c(t)$: using the Frobenius theorem, the integrability of \mathfrak{F}_t , for any t , is locally equivalent to

$$d \alpha^i(t) \wedge \alpha^1(t) \wedge \dots \wedge \alpha^c(t) \equiv 0,$$

for all t . This gives a polynomial equation of degree $(c + 1)p$ in t . It will vanish identically if it vanishes at $(c + 1)p + 1$ values of t which is, in general, bigger than $p + 2$.

It is not also evident in contravariant version, i.e. when we define distribution by means of vector fields: \mathfrak{F}_t is integrable, for any t , if and only if, for any t ,

$$[X_i(t), X_j(t)] \wedge X_1(t) \wedge \dots \wedge X_{(p-1)c}(t) = 0,$$

by denoting $\mathfrak{F}_t = \langle X_1, \dots, X_{(p-1)c} \rangle$ where $X_1, \dots, X_{(p-1)c}$ form a local basis. This gives a polynomial equation of degree $2 + (p - 1)c$. It will vanish identically if it vanishes at $3 + (p - 1)c$ values of t , still bigger than $p + 2$.

Proof It is sufficient to work locally in a neighborhood of any point of W : we choose invertible operators $G(m)$, depending smoothly on m , with $\mathfrak{F}_t(m) = (G(m) - tI)\mathfrak{F}_\infty(m)$. We choose also a family of vector fields $(v_1, \dots, v_{(p-1)c})$ which generates locally $\mathfrak{F}_\infty(m)$.

The integrability of \mathfrak{F}_t is given by equation:

$$[(G - tI)v_i, (G - tI)v_j] = \sum_k \theta_{ij}^k (G - tI)v_k$$

for any i, j .

Let assume that (\mathfrak{F}_t) is integrable for $p + 2$ values of t ; we can assume that it is true for $t = 0, \infty$ et t_1, \dots, t_p two by two distinct. This implies relations

$$[v_i, v_j] = \sum_k \alpha_{ij}^k v_k$$

(for $t = \infty$),

$$[Gv_i, Gv_j] = \sum_k \beta_{ij}^k G(v_k)$$

(for $t=0$). We have

$$[(G - tI)v_i, (G - tI)v_j] = [Gv_i, Gv_j] - t\Delta(v_i, v_j) + t^2[v_i, v_j], \quad (2)$$

with $\Delta(v_i, v_j) = [Gv_i, v_j] + [v_i, Gv_j]$. We introduce the Nijenhuis torsion N_G [14] of G :

$$N_G(v_i, v_j) = [Gv_i, Gv_j] - G\Delta(v_i, v_j) + G^2[v_i, v_j].$$

Then we get

$$\Delta(v_i, v_j) = G^{-1}[Gv_i, Gv_j] + G[v_i, v_j] - G^{-1}N_G(v_i, v_j).$$

Thus the first member of formula 2 becomes

$$\begin{aligned} & (I - tG^{-1})[Gv_i, Gv_j] - t((G - tI)[v_i, v_j]) + tG^{-1}N_G(v_i, v_j) \\ &= G^{-1}(G - tI)[Gv_i, Gv_j] - t((G - tI)[v_i, v_j]) + tG^{-1}N_G(v_i, v_j) \\ &= G^{-1}(G - tI) \sum_k \beta_{ij}^k G(v_k) - t \left((G - tI) \sum_k \alpha_{ij}^k v_k \right) + tG^{-1}N_G(v_i, v_j) \\ &= (G - tI) \sum_k \gamma_{ij}^k(t) v_k + tG^{-1}N_{JG}(v_i, v_j) \end{aligned}$$

with $\gamma_{ij}^k(t) = \beta_{ij}^k - t\alpha_{ij}^k$. The integrability for $t = t_1, t_2, \dots, t_p$ gives us equations

$$t_r G^{-1} N_G(v_i, v_j) = (G - t_r I) \left(\sum_k \mu_{ij}^k(t_r) v_k \right)$$

for $r = 1, \dots, p$.

Therefore $G^{-1}N_G(v_i, v_j)$ is in $\bigcap_{r=1}^p \mathfrak{F}_{t_r}$. As we have

$$\bigcap_{r=1}^p \mathfrak{F}_{t_r} = \{0\},$$

(t_r two by two distinct), we can conclude

$$G^{-1}N_G(v_i, v_j) = 0,$$

then $N_G(v_i, v_j) = 0$, for any i, j . So we have, for any t ,

$$[(G - tI)v_i, (G - tI)v_j] = \sum_k \theta_{ij}^k (G - tI)v_k.$$

So we obtain the integrability of each \mathfrak{F}_t .

Remark 4.2 *In his study of Veronese webs (see [19, 20]) J. Turiel invented the above technics. He fixes $p + 1$ foliations of the family, say \mathfrak{F}_∞ and \mathfrak{F}_{t_i} , for $i = 1, \dots, p$. The p distributions \mathfrak{H}_i , defined by*

$$\mathfrak{H}_i(m) = \bigcap_{j=1, \dots, i-1, i+1, \dots, p} \mathfrak{F}_j(m),$$

for $i = 1 \dots, p$, are integrable and decompose, at each point m , the tangent space in a direct sum. So the operator G defined by $G = t_i I$ in restriction to every \mathfrak{H}_i , has a null Nijenhuis torsion. This simplifies the above calculations; nevertheless the integrability of \mathfrak{F}_∞ and \mathfrak{F}_{t_i} , for $i = 1, \dots, p$ doesn't ensure that of the whole family because either G is not invertible or we don't know if \mathfrak{F}_0 is integrable. As we saw in the paragraph preceding lemma 3.1, we can replace our G with $G' = G + \Delta$ for a well chosen Δ ; doing this we can get G' with non zero Nijenhuis torsion.

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